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RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1913.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## WILSON'S TREND SHOWN BY EARLY DEVELOPMENTS

Some of the Things That  
May Be Expected  
of Him.

## FAVORS PLAN OF HOUSE LEADERS

Special Session of Congress May  
Be Confined to Revision of  
Tariff—Economy Policy Is  
Indorsed—Observing All  
Courtesies to Senators in  
Appointment Matters.

Washington, March 7.—President Wilson had settled deep enough in office to-day to indicate pretty clearly some of the things that may be expected of him. He made no public announcements of policy, but there were a few developments that seemed to show the trend of the first days of his administration.

The President told visitors he was inclined to favor the plan of House leaders to confine the special session of Congress to tariff revision. He indicated that while he did not at this time look forward to passage of a currency reform measure at the special session, such a bill might be whipped into shape in the House while the Senate was wrestling with the tariff.

### Indorse Economy Policy.

The President indorsed the policy of Democratic economy favored by Chairman Fitzgerald, of the House Appropriations Committee, and other leaders. His attention was called to the need for the passage of a sundry civil appropriation bill at the special session. This bill was vetoed by Mr. Taft because of its provision practically exempting labor unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the Sherman antitrust law. Friends familiar with the President's attitude toward kindred questions declare that unless it could be shown that the exemption was to be a temporary measure, the President would use his influence to prevent such a provision being inserted in the new bill.

Senators found that Mr. Wilson is observing the courtesies usually extended them. He called in several Senators and asked if they would object to several appointments he expected to make. It was pointed out on authority that President Wilson does not intend to turn over to his cabinet the chief appointments of Federal officials, particularly the important posts.

His order of Wednesday was made for the purpose of allowing department heads to sift out applications and present them with one or more suitable candidates. Appointments in practically every case eventually will reach the White House, even if the appointees themselves are barred in the preliminary.

### Murphy a Caller.

Charles F. Murphy, of New York, the leader of Tammany Hall, met the President to-day for the first time in many months. The visit was arranged through one of the White House secretaries, who said Mr. Murphy wished to pay his respects to the new President. Mrs. Murphy and daughters, Congresswoman Fitzgerald and Rorand, Philip J. Donohue, agent of Tammany, John H. McCoy, and Mr. McCoy, Michael J. Hayes and other well-known Tammany men accompanied Mr. Murphy. The party was taken from the line of several hundred handshakers in the East Room and ushered into the Green Room.

"Congratulations," said Murphy. "Thank you," the President is reported as saying, "I'm glad to welcome you here."

The Murphy party left the White House after a brief inspection of the executive offices. Secretary Tumulty showed them through. In the Cabinet room Mr. Murphy asked to be shown the chair occupied by Secretary of State Bryan, which is at the right hand of the President.

"It's pretty close," he said with a smile.

The President took his usual automobile ride with Mrs. Wilson at 4 o'clock. To-morrow Mr. Burton Harrison, mother of Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, and widow of Jefferson Davis's private secretary, was introduced to the President and Mrs. Wilson.

### Intimate Gossip.

Gossip among White House callers to-day centered on the more important diplomatic positions which the President is expected to fill within a short time. It is known the ambassador to Great Britain is one of the first the President and Mr. Bryan will take up, and since Mr. Bryan plans to visit Lincoln for a few days about the middle of this month the nomination is daily expected. There were only a few names suggested for foreign posts. Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin, who was in charge of the Western headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, was said to have been offered the embassy at Rome, and the report declared he had refused. William C. Coker, of Washington, was referred to as a possible selection for the German ambassadorship. Mr. Eastwell was in charge of the inauguration ceremonies. Colonel Thos. Birch, formerly aide to Mr. Wilson as Governor of New Jersey, was said to be in line for the post of minister to Belgium. T. W. Gregory, of Austin, Tex., was reported to be slated for the ambassadorship to Mexico.

Announcement of three important appointments was made to-day—Charles P. Nott, who was Commissioner of Labor under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, was nominated as Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which will take the place of the old Labor Bureau in accordance with the act creating the new Department of Labor. Mr. Nott was renominated as Commissioner of Labor by President Taft several months ago, but he had declined confirmation, and under the

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

## DR. FRIEDMANN MEDICAL FAKER AND CHARLATAN?

Some New York Doctors  
Call Him Menace to  
Public Health.

## WANT HIM DRIVEN OUT OF COUNTRY

Others Ask That German Savant  
Be Given Ample Opportunity  
to Show Merits of His Al-  
leged Cure for Tubercu-  
losis—Further Tests  
To-Day.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

New York, March 7.—While one faction of the medical fraternity, headed by Dr. Julius Broder, visiting physician to prevent Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann from inoculating any more tubercular patients with his serum, arrangements were being perfected for another test to-morrow of the efficacy of the Berlin bacteriologist's phthisis "cure." Dr. Broder, who attended Dr. Friedmann's first clinic on Thursday, to-day prepared a written indictment against Dr. Friedmann, whom he characterized as a "medical charlatan and bungler." Dr. Broder also appealed to Dr. Wm. H. Park, director of the research laboratory of the Board of Health, to co-operate with the County Medical Society in preventing Dr. Friedmann's "misadventure" of patients in New York.

### Favors Giving Him Chance.

At the same time, Dr. William Irving Kirsch, Superintendent of State Hospitals, chairman of the medical board of the People's Hospital, declared publicly that he was in favor of giving Dr. Friedmann further opportunity to test his serum.

"It is true that Dr. Friedmann's first clinic was practically a failure," said Dr. Kirsch. "I was present, and I confess I was somewhat disappointed. But I am in favor of giving Dr. Friedmann a fair opportunity to prove the worth of his serum."

The significance of Dr. Kirsch's statement was apparent late this evening, when Dr. Max Landeman, head of the People's Hospital, appeared at the Hotel Ansonia. Dr. Landeman has been a staunch supporter of Dr. Friedmann, holding that the Berlin physician may be another Behring, Koch or Pasteur. "I am to hold a conference with Dr. Friedmann and his brother, Dr. Arthur C. H. Friedmann," admitted Dr. Landeman. "If Dr. Friedmann is willing, I am prepared to give him an opportunity to hold another clinic at the People's Hospital to-morrow."

Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann, when asked concerning the possibility of another test being held to-morrow, replied: "We have made no definite arrangements yet. My brother intends to go to the People's Hospital again. We admit that yesterday's test was unsatisfactory, but at our next clinic we are going to inoculate every patient who is presented to us providing a complete history of the patient's case is presented in German, and providing also that the patient is not in a dying condition. My brother will treat no patient whose condition is so grave that it is evident he or she will die before the serum has a chance to fight the phthisis germ."

### Bulls Over With Rage.

Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann's attention was called to the statement of Dr. Broder that Dr. F. F. Friedmann is "another Dr. Cook," and also to the following points in Dr. Broder's written complaints against the extractor of the tubercle germ:

"First, Dr. Friedmann's unprofessional conduct.

"Second, his bungling medical methods as evidenced by the inordinately long time required in preparation for a comparatively simple operation.

"The bacteriologist's brother almost boiled over with rage.

"Dr. Broder was talking about 'Why, do you know, if my brother had been a faker, he could have opened offices here on Fifth Avenue and made from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a day?'"

"Third, he has elected to give the serum a thorough tryout before he asks a cent from any one. In Germany, medical men have hailed my brother as an epoch-maker in the world of medicine. All that we ask here is fair treatment."

"Dr. Broder replied that because we would not inoculate the patients he presented, he is particularly piqued over my brother's refusal to treat Clara Strassfeld. My brother offered to inject his serum into this child a week after he had been furnished with a written history of the case. Dr. Broder replied hotly: 'In a week she'll be dead.'"

"My brother thereupon responded: 'My serum is a cure for tuberculosis, not death.' And so he refused the case. But he will treat any and all cases where death is not certain before the serum can get its work. At the next clinic my brother is willing to inoculate dozens of patients. Then let the serum speak for itself."

### Menace to Public Health.

"I believe Dr. Friedmann is not only insincere, but a bungler," said Dr. Broder, in explanation of his stand against Dr. Friedmann. "I believe he should not be allowed to make a misadventure."

I went to the clinic yesterday with an open mind. In fact, had I been impressed with the man or his discovery, I intended going to Albany and asking my friend, Governor Sulzer, to see that he secured a square deal. But now I shall do all in my power to expose a man whom I consider a menace."

Whether a clinic is held to-morrow or not, Dr. Friedmann announced to-night that he will leave New York on Monday night for Montreal, where on Tuesday he will appear for a demonstration before the King Edward Tuberculosis Institute. In response to the invitation of Premier Borden, Dr. Friedmann has made a similar engagement with the Convention of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which is to meet in Ottawa Wednesday next.

"I will return to New York on Thursday."

(Continued on Second Page.)

## PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET



## LAWYERS DISAGREE ABOUT JUDGESHIP

Apparently Only Friends of  
Meredith Will Take Part in  
Bar Meeting.

## FRIENDS MAKE STATEMENTS

Candidates Will All Stay in Race,  
and Will Not Be Bound  
by Caucus.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, March 7.—No intimation as to what is to be the new administration's policy relative to the Mexican situation was forthcoming from Secretary of State Bryan to-day. Assistant Secretary of State Huntington Wilson to-day gave out the following:

"The Secretary of State has not had time to make any thorough investigation of Mexican affairs, and the department consequently absolutely no comment to make to-day on any phase of that situation."

Secretary Bryan devoted the greater part of the day to the reception of visitors, many of whom called to pay their respects. Among them, however, was a large number of office-seekers.

### Troops Remain on Border.

Troops on the Mexican border will be maintained in their present position for the next few weeks, according to the statements of War Department officials to-day. Brigadier-General Tashler, who is now visiting the various posts on the border, is making suggestions as to the best places to hold the troops.

The maintenance of a border patrol is thought necessary since consular dispatches from the province of Sonora show that the revolution against the Huerta regime has assumed serious proportions, and a reconciliation is practically impossible. The consul at Durango informed the State Department that General Prucey Aubert, in command of Federal troops, has gone to the aid of the revolutionists, and a fight is imminent. Consular dispatches from Hermosillo and Nogales show both places to be in a state of siege. The prospect of general fighting, the State Department has already been informed by rebel bandits, according to dispatches received here.

A telegram received from Consul Bohny states that the Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi has been arrested, charged with contemplated rebellion in connection with the Governor of the State of Coahuila.

### Madero Done With Mexico.

San Antonio, Tex., March 7.—Emilio Madero, brother of the murdered president of Mexico, to-day declared that he would shoot down with his

(Continued on Third Page.)

## MEXICAN POLICY STILL UNCERTAIN

Secretary Bryan Has Not Had  
Time to Investigate  
Thoroughly.

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Conditions in Republic Are  
Troubled With States Threat-  
ening to Secede.

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(Continued on Third Page.)

## FEELING IS BITTER OVER BACON'S DEFEAT

## CLARK SUPPORTER TO GREAT BRITAIN

Friend of Speaker Likely to Go  
to Court of St.  
James.

Washington, March 7.—If President Woodrow Wilson can find in the ranks of those who supported Champ Clark for presidential honors last fall a man properly equipped for the important post of ambassador to Great Britain, his political friends say he will significantly recognize the faction which opposed him prior to the Baltimore convention.

Two most prominent candidates for the post are William Church Osborn, of New York, and David R. Francis, of Missouri. Edward G. Brien, of Missouri, has made daily calls at the White House, and it is known that he is working in the interests of Mr. Francis.

Norman E. Mack announced to-night that he had not been offered the ambassadorship to Austria, and said he was not a candidate for any diplomatic position.

A new ambassador to Mexico will be named as soon as possible. Ambassador Wilson's resignation has been received and he will be replaced as soon as the new regime can find a man who is familiar with the Mexican situation, and is deemed capable of handling it under the prevailing conditions.

There is a great deal of gossip concerning the appointments that will be made in the course of the next few weeks, but definite news is scarce.

### NEW MISS GOULD ARRIVES

Congratulations Pour In Upon Her  
Fifth Avenue Home.

New York, March 7.—Congratulations, telegrams, letters and gifts of flowers poured into the Fifth Avenue home of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould to-day, following news of the arrival of a new Miss Gould. The birth of the little girl makes the family consist of four, there being another daughter, Eleanor. The baby, through her mother, the former Miss Annie Douglas Graham, is related to the royal family of Hawaii. Mrs. Gould is the daughter of Mrs. Hubert Van de Weyer, a well-known artist. Prior to her former marriage to Douglas Graham, a wealthy Hawaiian planter, Miss Vos was the Princess Kalkiali.

Jay Gould was the favorite grandchild of the late Jay Gould, and in addition to his regular share in the estate, the financier left him a fortune of his own.

The birth of the little girl makes Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould grandparents five times. Lady Deedes, the former Miss Vivian Gould, gave birth to a daughter last summer, and Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., and Mrs. Drexel, was Miss Marjorie Gould, have two children.

### DECREE NOT SATISFACTORY

Attorney-General Says It Has Not Met  
Conditions in Tobacco Case.

Washington, March 7.—When asked directly to-day whether the Department of Justice would reopen the dissolution proceedings against the American Tobacco Company, Attorney-General McFeyers refused to commit himself.

He declared, however, that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was not satisfactory in his opinion, and that it had not met the existing evils which the government desired to eradicate. No suggestion was made as to what action the Department of Justice would take in his opinion, except that the Attorney-General would consider the case shortly.

Friends of Georgia Senator  
Believe Him Unfairly  
Treated.

## CLARKE RETURNED VICTOR

By Vote of 27 to 14 He Is Made  
President Pro Tempore  
of Senate.

Washington, March 7.—After spending the greater part of to-day in caucus, the Democratic Senators succeeded in agreeing upon candidates to fill only three of the elective offices of that body. These were: Senator James P. Clarke, of Arkansas, to succeed Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, Republican, as president pro tempore of the Senate; the Rev. E. J. Prentiss, of the District of Columbia, to succeed the Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, as chaplain, and Charles P. Higgins, a real estate dealer at St. Louis, to succeed E. Livingston Cornelius as sergeant-at-arms.

Senator Clarke was elected by a vote of 27 to 14 over Senator Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia, who alternated with Senator Gallinger in the office of president pro tempore throughout the last session, and whose election had been considered practically a certainty since the Democrats gained control.

### Both Are Enlarged.

Senator Clarke was placed in nomination by Senator O'Gorman, of New York, and Senator Bacon by his colleague, Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia. Both were enlarged by their colleagues. Other Senators seconded the nominations, mentioning the fact that Mr. Clarke's term would expire in the next two years. His supporters made an appeal for his election on the ground that it would be of assistance to him in his race for reelection. They also urged the fact that Senator Bacon was in line for the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations as a reason why he should not be elected to preside over the Senate.

The result of the election caused some considerable stir, the friends of Senator Bacon feeling that he had not been fairly treated.

At the afternoon session, Senator Smith tendered his resignation as a member of the steering committee, to which he had been appointed only yesterday. Mr. Smith, who had been especially zealous in his support of Senator Bacon, felt his colleague had been made to suffer on his account. He was induced to withdraw the resignation later, but not until there had been a general discussion of the affair.

### Unprepared for Defeat.

Senator Bacon himself said he had been unprepared for the defeat because he had not known there was any other applicant for the office. He added that if he had been informed that another person desired the honor he would have withdrawn from the race.

Senator Tillman spoke at some length regarding Mr. Bacon's defeat to the interpenetrating desire on the part of some Senators to do away with the established customs of the Senate by returning the older men in the interest of the first victim of the modern caucus, and uttered a warning against proceeding too far along this line.

The caucus adjourned to meet again to-morrow, when the nomination of a candidate for secretary in the Senate to succeed Charles G. Bennett, of New York, Republican, will take place if the present program is carried out.

### ALL ON BOARD DROWN

Steamer Calvados Founders With 200  
Passengers and Crew.

Constantinople, March 7.—Two hundred passengers and the members of the crew of the small British steamer Calvados were drowned March 7 when the steamer foundered in the Sea of Marmora during a blizzard.

## INSTANT DEATH COMES TO MANY IN DYNAMITE BLAST

Frightful Havoc Is  
Wrought When Ship's  
Cargo Explodes.

## FIFTY MEN DEAD; SCORES INJURED

Earth Is Shaken for 100 Miles  
and \$1,000,000 in Property  
Damaged by Explosion in  
Baltimore Harbor—Several  
Vessels Are Annihilated  
by Concussion.

Baltimore, March 7.—Three hundred tons of dynamite being loaded in the British tramp steamer Alum Chine, in the lower harbor off Port Howard, exploded about 10:30 o'clock this morning, instantly killing from forty to fifty men, wounding and maiming three score more, some of whom may die, and dealing destruction to half a million dollars' worth of property.

The Alum Chine and a loading scow alongside her were annihilated, the tug Atlantic, which twice went to the rescue of the imperiled steamer, was set on fire and later sunk; the United States collier Jason, just completed and ready for trial, was raked to her deck and her memory rattled, and buildings in Baltimore and towns many miles away were rocked by the force of the terrific explosion.

The cause of the disaster is unknown to-night, but Federal authorities have instituted a thorough investigation to place the blame. Excited survivors told conflicting stories, some insisting that a huge pile of dynamite caused the explosion by jamming a pile into a case of dynamite.

### Twenty Bodies Recovered.

At a late hour to-night the bodies of twenty dead had been brought to morgues in this city and injured men were in the hospitals. Estimates of the dead include thirty stevedores and checkers of the Joseph R. Foard Company, employed in transferring dynamite from a barge to the Alum Chine, which was bound for Panama; eight members of the crew of the Alum Chine, six on the collier Jason and the captain and several members of the crew of the tug Atlantic. Many bodies, it is believed, never will be recovered from the waters.

Of the injured a score are frightfully maimed. At least fifteen are expected to die.

To-night thirteen of the dead had been identified, as follows:

Captain William E. Van Dyke, Baltimore, of the tug Atlantic.

Robert W. Dignan, first mate, tug Atlantic, Baltimore.

Edward Watters, chief officer of Alum Chine.

Joseph P. Lennon, Baltimore, Atlantic.

John Mackall, Frank Donley, Edward C. Haggard, (Harfaki), Joseph T. Hook, stevedores, of Baltimore.

Charles Davis, fireman on collier Jason, Baltimore.

William Balston, stevedore, Baltimore.

Philip Smith, stevedore, Baltimore.

Two negro stevedores.

Missing, Better Known as Dead.

From the Alum Chine:

Jose Gomez, donkey engineer.

James Gibson, Cardiff, Wales, fireman.

John Davis, Cardiff, Wales, fireman.

Gustave A. Neilberg, fireman.

Two unidentified sailors.

From the Atlantic Transport barge No. 2:

John Meyers, Baltimore.

Henry Bachman, assistant barge master, Baltimore.

Seamen in small craft and Captain Van Dyke of the Atlantic, saw smoke coming from the dynamite-laden Alum Chine a few minutes before the explosion. The launch Jerome went alongside the ship and rescued many members of the crew and rushed them to safety. The witnesses say that when the explosion came the steamer jumped from the water as if a torpedo had struck her, and then fell to fragments, in which were mingled the torn bodies of the dead.

### Small Craft Blown to Pieces.

The transport company's scow had been moored to the big steamer, and was blown from the ship's hold by the force of the explosion. The scow, which was a small launch, was blown to pieces, and the launch Jerome went alongside the ship and rescued many members of the crew and rushed them to safety. The witnesses say that when the explosion came the steamer jumped from the water as if a torpedo had struck her, and then fell to fragments, in which were mingled the torn bodies of the dead.

The tug Atlantic, which had twice rushed into the rescue before the crash, was racing away when it was caught in the explosion from the ship's hold and blew up. The tug's engine room, and unexploded boxes of dynamite that fell in a shower for a quarter of a mile around, killing some of the crew out-right and setting fire to the vessel.

Coming up the river at the time was the tug Britannia, and she rushed to the aid of the Atlantic, picking up many of the wounded who had leaped into the water. Scores of them are said to have perished before the Britannia could get to them.

The Britannia ran a line to the burning tug and started up the river with her, but the vessel sank before the Lazaretto Lighthouse was reached.

### Eyewitnesses to Catastrophe.

For a time it was feared the revenue cutter Guthrie had shared the fate of the Alum Chine. But J. J. Curran, the boarding officer assigned to the revenue vessel, had left on the Guthrie soon after 5 o'clock, and it was, therefore, assumed the cutter was near the scene of disaster when the explosion occurred. The vessel was three-fourths of a mile from the explosion, and Inspector Curran was an eyewitness to the catastrophe.

"We had left the place of loading about an hour before," he said, "and stopped only long enough to get the number of the cars, of which three were to be unloaded. The work was in progress. Seven cars already had been stored, and it was thought the cargo would be complete by evening."

"The Guthrie steamed away to wait for an incoming vessel, and it was while we were moving around that while we were moving around that the captain and others noticed fire on the

(Continued on Third Page.)

## Fashion Supplement

The Times - Dispatch  
will carry to-morrow a  
special fashion supplement  
in colors, showing  
the Easter styles. It  
will interest every woman  
and not a few men.  
Be sure that you get  
it.

Sunday's Times-Dispatch